

Ben. Selby

KENTUCKY



TRIBUNE.

JNO F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,
Publishers.

(Devoted to News, Politics, Internal Improvement, and General Information.)

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM
In Advance.

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THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

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JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,
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HAVING lately added to our Job Office, some of the most fashionable styles of

NEW TYPE,

We are now prepared to fill all orders for

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JOB PRINTING,

In a style which cannot be surpassed in the

State. Our stock of

TYPE CARD TYPE

Is very complete, and those desiring either Professional or Business Cards, are invited to send in their orders.

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,

Tribune Office, Danville, Ky.

WIFLE and Shot Guns, just received, and for sale by J. B. AKIN.

4 BOXES FINE VIRGINIA CHEWING TOBACCO, just received at LUDMILL'S

On 16.

PARLOR CHAIRS of several beautiful and fashionable styles, for sale at G. W. HEWEY'S.

GLASS-WARE.

BOWLS, Stands, Salvers, Pitchers, Plates, Tumblers, assorted. Call and see at J. B. AKIN'S.

WRITING and Ladies' Work Tables, convenient and well made, at G. W. HEWEY'S.

WARDROBES and Hat Racks, of superior workmanship, for sale by G. W. HEWEY.

BUREAUS, Walnut, Mahogany and Rosewood, of various styles, for sale at G. W. HEWEY'S Furniture Warehouses, 3d street, sept. 1.

BEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO for sale at B. AKIN'S.

250 LARD KEGS

For sale by WELSH & RUSSEL.

Cheewing Tobacco & Cigars.

Virginia, Baltimore, and Missouri Tobacco, Spanish, Full Spanish and Common Cigars, by the box or dozen, just received and for sale by J. B. AKIN.

Pocket Knives.

THE "Tom Page Knife," the Jonathan Crooke's Knife, the Geo. Wostenholm Knife, and various other fine manufacturers just received and for sale by J. B. AKIN.

Window Glass.—8 by 10; 10 by 12, 10 by 16; 12 by 18; 12 by 20; and 18 by 24—just received and for sale by J. B. AKIN.

MATS.—Fancy Inter. Mats; do. Cocoons Plain and Open Rope Mats, just received and for sale by J. B. AKIN.

FRESH SIGE

FOR SALE at the Sign of the Big Book and Mortar.

WM. M. STOUT.

CIDER VINEGAR,

Made by Esq. Bruce, just received and for sale by J. B. AKIN.

Perfumery, Inks, &c.

JUST received, a large and superior lot of Harrison's Columbian Inks, red, blue, and black; Hair Oil; Lip Balm; Perfumery, &c.

H. HAMILTON.

NOTICE.

I HAVE left my notes and accounts with Mr. BENZ. MONTGOMERY, at the Branch Bank, and will be much obliged to all indebted to me if they will call on him and settle. I will leave them with Mr. M. for a short time, and all who feel disposed to save costs can do so by attending to this notice.

G. A. ARMSTRONG.

set 20, '54 tf

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Conn.

I will issue Policies on Dwellings

or Farm Houses, for a term of years,

on as favorable terms as any reliable Mutual Company.

See statement of Company, in another place.

A. S. MCGORTY, Ag't.

set 6, 1854 [June 3, '54]

POETICAL.

From Putnam for January.
PSYCHAURA.

By H. W. LONGFELLOW.

The wind of an Autumn midnight
Is swooping round my door—
The curtains wave at the window.
The carpet lifts on the floor.

There are sounds, like startled footfalls,
In the distant chambers now,
And the touching of airy fingers
Is busy hand and braw.

This is, in the Soul's dark dwelling
By the moody host unsought—
Through the chambers of memory wander,
The invisible airs of Thought;

For it bloweth where it listeth,
With a murmur low and low;
Whence it cometh?—whether it goeth—
None tell us, and none may know.

Now wearying round the portals
Of the vacant, desolate mind—
As the doors of a ruined mansion,
That break in the cold night wind.

And anon an awful memory
Sweeps over it fierce and high—
Like the roar of a mountain forest.
When the midnight gale goes by.

Then its voice subsides in wailing,
And, ere the dawning of day,
Murmuring fainter and fainter,
In the distance dies away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TEMPTATION:

on

Honesty the best Policy.

William Carter arose from a fitful and uneasy slumber. The night had been cold and windy—such a night as December usually brings among the hills of New Hampshire. William's bed was hard, and the cold wind had found its way through many a crack and crevice in his ruinous cottage; but he might have slept if his mind had been at ease. His wife was a delicate woman; toil and exposure had brought on a lingering illness, and she lay all night moaning with pain, and shivering with cold. William arose, and having kindled a fire, went forth into the open air. The clouds were black and heavy, and the wind swept in gusts through the naked trees. Away in the distance the top of the hills were already white with snow. He had engaged a day's work on a neighboring farm; but it was useless to go—the farmer would not work that day; so he turned away with a heavy step, and entered his dwelling. The children were soon stirring and the pale, suffering mother rose from her couch to prepare the morning meal. A few potatoes were boiled for the father and children, and a cup of gruel prepared for herself.

William Carter and his wife had seen better days; but sickness and misfortune, the fraud of some and cruelty of others, had driven them from their pleasant home, which he had spent the strength of his manhood to purchase, and forced them to take shelter in their present miserable abode.

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The Exhibit

JANUARY 26, 1855.

FOREIGN NEWS.



HALIFAX, Jan. 17.

The steamer Canada with advice from Liverpool and London of the 6th, arrived this afternoon.

The advices from the Eastern war and diplomacy by this arrival possesses but little of special interest, and the interesting features may be summed up in the following points:

The allies at the latest advices had 300 guns in position ready to open fire on Sevastopol, and were only waiting for a favorable opportunity to commence. After bombing the city and fort for 43 hours, night and day, they would then storm the city on the south side, when Menschikoff would be attacked in the field at the north.

The whole programme had been arranged and a full determination arrived at to make one grand attack immediately. The result was looked for with intense anxiety, as the fate of the allies are involved in it.

The other point is that the negotiations at Vienna had been postponed fourteen days to give the Czar one more chance to come to terms.

Rogers & Wood, a London iron house had failed for a large amount.

33d Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

SENATE.—After the usual proceedings of the opening of the session, the bill to enlarge the General Post Office was taken up and passed.

The Congressional and Judiciary Committee bill was then resumed and discussed.

HOUSE.—A letter from Hon. Rufus Choate resigning his seat as Regent of the Smithsonian Institute was read and referred to a Select Committee of Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War, relative to the importance of vigorous measures being necessary to repel the Indian aggressions upon different parts of the Western and South western frontiers and in California.

Mr. Gwin said he understood that it was the President's desire to call out three thousand mounted volunteers for the purpose of subjugating the Indians. The matter was finally referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Choate's letter resigning his office, was received and read.

SENATE.—Mr. Mason spoke at length against the letter of Mr. Choate, and thought it was indecorous to the Senate.

Mr. Douglass said he had concurred with Mr. Choate in his view of the law governing the institute, and thought that the majority of regents had violated that law, and he defended the letter of Mr. Choate, and saw nothing in it to justify the censure it had received.

Mr. Badger thought the resignation should be accepted.

Mr. Seward said the reason given for the resignation was derogatory to the character of the Senate.

The letter was finally laid on the table.

The bill to extend the bounty land bill was taken up, and a number of amendments added.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Houston presented a memorial from the national convention of the soldiers of the war of 1812, which assembled at Washington on the 3d of January, 1855, relative to the appointment of a pension agent.

A bill to pay Thos. Cosby Jones the sum of which he was deprived by the action of a court martial was taken up.

Messrs. Badger, Bayard, Seward, Clayton, Rusk, and others debated the bill, and it was finally laid aside.

Mr. Gwin introduced a joint resolution for a weekly express mail between St. Louis and San Francisco. Referred.

House.—The bill for the relief of the heirs of the Baron DeKirk was taken up and passed.

Mr. Faulkner asked leave to report a bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Mr. Hamlin inquired whether he proposed a regular increase of the army.

Mr. Faulkner replied that the bill was in response to the message of the President asking for 3,000 volunteers to serve 18 months, with a view of suppressing the apprehended Indian hostilities.

Edgerton objected.

Richardson appealed to Edgerton to withdraw his objections.

There was no doubt about the fact that large forces of Indians are now concentrating on the frontier of the north of Kansas with the intention of hostilities. By sending volunteers there as soon as possible to strike a determined blow, much trouble, bloodshed, and money will be saved. Such force is the best for protecting the frontiers.

Mr. Edgerton still objected, expressing his belief that the best protection to settlers and emigrants is to withdraw all troops from the Indian country.

Mr. Faulkner only wanted the bill printed and recommended to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Edgerton reiterated his objection.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

The Senate was not in session.

House.—Mr. Oliver, of Mo., introduced a bill, amending the act of August last, reducing and graduating the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators; referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Fuller, from a committee on commerce, reported a bill amending the act to carry into effect the late reciprocity treaty; negatived by a vote of 42 to 125.

The House refused to refer the whole subject to a committee of 15 by a vote of 117 to 71.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Davis, of Ind., for a grand trunk railroad and telegraph line from some point on the western boundary of

Arkansas, Missouri, or Iowa, between 26° and 43° degs. north latitude, with two branches one running to Memphis and the other to the most practicable point on the western shore of Lake Superior, which was adopted by 104 against 17.

The question was then on agreeing to the substitute of Mr. McDougal, which was agreed to by 122 against 70.

The bill was then read a third time—yays 104, nays 97.

Pending the question on its final passage the House adjourned.

HARD TIMES—THE CAUSE.

The following condensation of facts and figures, which we copy from the Lexington *Vt. Gazette*, will be found to contain the real cause of the hard times:

"A great many papers are casting about for reasons for the hard times that are now upon us, some summing one thing and some another, while the true cause is entirely overlooked, and the miserable locofoco policy, which has prostrated the business energies of the country, and which is the whole and sole cause of the pressure, is never mentioned as having anything to do with the present difficulties."

"One great defect in our national policy is the want of a bank to give a healthy currency and regular exchanges throughout the entire country. During the existence of a National Bank, the currency of the country continued in an embarrassed condition, and such a thing as a commercial crisis was entirely unknown. It was so from the establishment of the first bank down to the time of the expiration of its charter. It was so fully to operation till the removal of the deposits and its final destruction—and after this institution was put down the pressure of 1837 set in, prostrating business and flooding the country with neighborhood banks, whose issues were no account outside of their own immediate vicinity, and of a fluctuating value at home."

"There is one thing about a national bank, which speaks volumes in its favor, and shows that our species remained at home for circulation, instead of being shipped away to pay for goods imported into this country. From 1781 to 1819, when we had a national bank, the excess of our imports over our exports amounted annually to \$10,000,000. From 1810 to 1818, the six years between the expiration of the charter of the old bank and the establishment of the new, the excess of our imports over our exports went to the annual amount of \$26,000,000,—considerably more than double the former amount. From 1816 to 1835, the annual excess of our imports over our exports was again reduced to \$10,000,000, and at this amount was fully covered by the freights and profits on our outward cargoes. But during the very first year after the destruction of the bank, (the commercial year ending the 3d of September, 1836) the excess of our imports over our exports ran up to the enormous sum of *sixty-one millions, three hundred and six thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five dollars*. Deduct from this all the profits on our exports, and at least one-third of this \$61,316,995 had to be remitted to Europe in specie."

"We need a bank to regulate our currency, or rather to give us a currency, to prevent the State bank from over issuing, to afford us a medium of exchange, and defend our people and the government against the shaving-shops and grinding machines of iron-heated brokers. It is a deplorable state of affairs, indeed, when a great commercial nation, through the misrule and miserable trap-trap of designing politicians, is without an adequate currency, and is forced to succumb to the merciless extortions of shipmaster banks and grasping brokers for the regulation of her exchanges. While the Government, by means of the U. S. Banks, could forward money to any part of the commercial world without the cost of a cent, she is now forced to pay the brokers whatever rates of discount their avocare may demand, in order to effect an exchange even within our own country."

"As to religion the Germans are (principally) Lutherans and Catholics; the Irish Catholics and Presbyterians; the English, Episcopalian and Methodists; the Scotch, Presbyterians; the French and Canadians, divided between Protestants and Catholics; the Swedes, Norwegians, Prussians, Swiss and Dutch, Lutherans or Calvinists.

The British census reports shows that migration from the United Kingdom is diminishing. In 1850 it was about 230,000. In 1851 only about 240,000. Emigration statistics are not kept on the Continent.

For those who fear we may some day be "crowded out" by foreigners, the fact that the native births in the Union annually number 653,917, or about double the number of emigrants, and that the disproportion every year increases, is full of suggestive consolation.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser gives the following items:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The House performed a signal feat yesterday. They overthrew the graduation bill and homestead bill by a decisive vote.

These humbugs have had their day. The elements in opposition to them were, in the first place, Know Nothingism, and next, conservatism. The Know Nothings in Congress opposed the project because it gave our heritage to aliens. The conservatives opposed it as rendered demagogic popular, as long as they could get grants from the Government to the people.

The vote yesterday showed that the Know Nothing feeling is strong in the House—not that many members belong to the organization, but that they approve its principles.

The rumor that the Democratic Senators will unite in an expression of disapprobation of Know Nothingism is erroneous. Several of them are rather friendly to the objects of the order, and others will not certainly, as at present advised, dash their heads against a stone wall.

"Another cause of the present hard times is the increase of importation, resulting from the three-legged tariff of 1846. That miserable tariff would have brought this pressure upon us in 1849, had it not been for the discovery of California gold and the famine in Europe. These causes have, up to this time, enabled us to endure the drain of specie from the country to meet the balance of trade against us. But California gold is unable to bolster up the tariff of '46 any longer, for under nominal duties importation has become so great that there is not specie enough left in the country to meet its immense demands. The following table shows the amount of importations for the years 1844 and 1845 under the tariff of '42, compared with 1853 and 1854, under the free-trade tariff of '46:

Value, Population, Per Capita.

In 1844, \$66,950,000 19,441,000 \$5 03

In 1845, 101,997,000 19,774,700 \$5 10

In 1853, 250,420,000 25,409,000 10 05

In 1854, 279,712,000 25,500,000 10 07

"That is from the time of the tariff of '46 was put into operation, not yet ten years.

The average proportion of importations for each person in the country is double what it was under the tariff of '42. Local

coffeo legislation—draining the country

of its specie to build up foreign manufacturers,

"Look at these things, \$23,000,000 locked up in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, and foreign goods coming in upon us at the rate of \$10 97 per head, and can any sensible mind be so stupid as not to see the causes of the hard times?"

The Foreign Element in Our Population.

The reports from the census bureau furnish many facts of interest, referring to the foreign population. As of great interest just now, equally to our K. N. and alien friends, we have copied the following facts concerning the foreign element as it prevails among our inhabitants:

The Irish immigration is, yet, the largest. The German, which nearly equals, is next. Next comes the English, next the Scotch, next the French, then the Canadian, then the Swiss, then the Swedish, then the Prussian, after that the Norwegian, then the West Indian, then the Welsh, and successively the Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Austrian, Russian, Chinese, &c.

The whole number of immigrants in the Union is 2,244,602. The largest number that ever arrived in one year was in 1852—372,725. The largest from any one country in that year was from Ireland, 157,548. The smallest number from any one country was three Turks.

The total immigration is increasing a few thousand every year. The Irish immigration is decreasing. It was largest in 1850, when 117,038 landed at New York alone. The immigration from Protestant countries is increasing, from Catholic countries diminishing. Leaving England out, the Protestant emigration every year exceeds the Catholic.

The Irish settle in the commercial towns, and along the great thoroughfares, chiefly on the Atlantic coast, in New England and the Middle States. They become farmers, farm hands, laborers on railroads, streets, canals, telegraphs, blacksmiths, porters, oilers, boatmen, sailors, and soldiers, and sometimes professional men, seldom merchants, except grocers, and rarely mechanics, unless blacksmiths. The Germans settle mostly in the country, in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and the new Territories. They are by a large majority farmers and laborers, though in the towns a considerable portion are machinists, tailors, physicians, cabinet makers, workers in gold, silver, iron, brass, copper, &c., and a small portion merchants. The English settle most in towns or in their neighborhood, or on cultivated lands. Their avocations are like those of both Irish and Germans. The Scotch are found most largely in New England and New York, though scattered widely through all the Northern States. They are principally merchants, carpenters, brewers, teachers, weavers, &c., &c., and have a larger portion of clergymen than any other class.

All the circumstances which come to our knowledge indicate the approach of war on a far more extended scale, and prove that even the tremendous contest already raging in the Crimea is not that which most deeply affects the military interests of Russia.

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KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON—EDITORS.



DANVILLE, KY.,

FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1855.

HON. J. S. Chrisman, F. Bristow, A. Dixon, and W. S. Barry will accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

FIRE! FIRE! Fire wood!!!—We will be very much obliged to those of our patrons who have promised to us in wood, if they will bring us a few loads as soon as possible.

The communication of "CIVIS" enclosing a letter from a Kansas friend, has been laid on the table!!! We would be glad to publish it, but cannot do so, without violating the rule to insert no communication unless the author has confidence enough in us to give us his name.

THE ADVENT OF THE LOCUST.—Dr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, who is generally well-informed on the subject, announces that the seventeen years' locust will appear this year on the whole of the Eastern and Western shores of Maryland, commencing about five miles from Baltimore, and extending to Carlisle, Pa. They will appear also, all over Maryland, in very small numbers. They will also appear in Carroll county, Va., and in this State about Lexington, Frankfort, Flemingsburg, and extending to Meigs and Gallia counties, Ohio. In Massachusetts about Barnstable, and adjacent towns, they say will likewise appear. Dr. Smith adds: They can be found in all the above places, wherever trees, shrubbery or forests grow in 1858, by digging down one or two feet. They will be found in their cells, inside of lumps of earth of the size of the fist or larger; and when these are broken, by the spade or otherwise, the cells will be exposed, and the locust grubs in them, one in each cell.

GOOD TAK.—Mr. J. B. ARIN has a supply of superior Black Tea, which a trial of prepares us to recommend to the lovers of that article. It would be hard to think of anything in the grocery line which Mr. A. is not prepared to supply to his customers in almost any desired quantity.

THE BASIC OF THE DARK AGES.—We noticed a few days since, "posted up in a conspicuous place," a written notice, advertising the sale of some valuable property, we have forgotten now, etc. etc. We frequently see written advertisements for the sale of articles of small value, and they are bad enough in all conscience, but to see a sale of any considerable consequence to the advertiser or any one else, announced in writing in this progressive enlightened age, is as it ought to be, a rare sight, especially in the neighborhood of the Tribune office, where job printing of every kind is done in the best style, and on reasonable terms.

MESSRS. W. B. MORROW & CO., presented to us a few days since, a delicious sugar-cured Ham, for which they will please accept our thanks. We assure them that it was welcomed as a highly acceptable present, and a trial of its merits proved that it was of the very best quality. They have a good stock of their "Mammoth Grocery," together with a large supply of fresh groceries, to which they call attention in their advertisements.

OUR NEIGHBOR OF THE HARRODSBURG PLAIN.—Our neighbor of the Harrodsburg Plain, too, issues his paper on Saturday. Why is it, that we do not receive it until Tuesday night, and sometimes not even so soon as that?

THE STAPLE ESTABLISHES OF THE COUNTRY.—The staple establishees of this market at present. Flour is selling at \$4 per cwt., meal \$1 per bushel, butter 15 to 20¢, eggs 12½ to 15¢.

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the past week has been wintry—very. Our citizens have taken advantage of the cold spell to resp another harvest of ice.

THE WAR.—The latest advices received from Europe announce that the extensive preparations for the storming of Sebastopol, are nearly completed, and probably the next steamer will bring accounts of a terrible battle. The allies are prepared for that siege, and the Russians are in a situation to give them a warm reception whenever they renew the attack.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—We honestly think that Arthur for February deserves commendation at our hands, and, therefore, we cannot restrain from giving him just deserts. It is, as usual, filled up with interesting family, miscellaneous, and literary reading, reserving space for some of the finest illustrations that have met our eye for some time.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.—This beautiful and popular illustrated weekly seems to have deserted us for the last few weeks. We trust that the new proprietor, Mr. Ballou, whose editorial ability added so much to the paper during Mr. Gleason's ownership, will replace the "Tribune" upon his list of exchanges, as we do not at all feel like giving up such a good looking friend as the Pictorial.

THE TERMS OF THE PICTORIAL.—The single subscribers, \$3 per annum, in advance; 4 copies for \$10; 10 copies for 20. We cordially recommend it to those of our readers who wish a beautifully illustrated and interesting weekly paper. Each number contains 16 pages, of engravings, original stories, poems, editorials, and choice selections. M. M. Ballou, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

U. S. SENATOR.—A dispatch from Boston, of the 23d inst., announced that Gen. Henry Wilson, the Know-Nothing candidate for U. S. Senator was elected on that day by 100 majority. Gen. W. is said to be a Free-soiler, and was strongly objected to on that account. Massachusetts is notoriously Abolitionized, and we cannot see how her Legislature, whether composed of Whigs, Democrats, Know-Nothings, or what not, could be expected to elect any other than Free-soilers to the U. S. Senate. We would rejoice, however, if the objectors to Gen. Wilson could have succeeded in electing a better and more conservative man.

CONFIRMED.—The appointment of Hon. J. C. Breckinridge as Minister to Spain, was confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday of last week. The Frankfort Commonwealth, noticing the appointment of Maj. B., says: "We do not know that he has yet resigned or will resign his seat in the House. His time expires with the present Congress, on the approaching 3d of March, only six weeks distant; and whether he resigns or not, we presume Gov. Powell will not think it necessary to order a special election; for by the time a new member can be elected and go to Washington the fragment of the term he goes to fill will be nearly if not quite gone."

THE APPOINTMENT OF HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.—The appointment of Hon. J. C. Breckinridge as Minister to Spain, seems to give pretty general satisfaction. There is no better but one objection urged to him, and that is, that he has no experience in that kind of diplomacy just now required to represent our country at the Spanish Court. But, then, it is such a vast improvement upon most of the President's appointments of foreign ministers, that even that objection should be waived.

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"SAM" IN CONGRESS.—During the last few months we have frequently read of a certain mysterious, but apparently very influential individual, vulgarly known as "Sam," who seems to be here, there, and everywhere, knocking old fogies into a cocked hat, and causing all the politicians who haven't seen him, to feel very uneasy at his depletions and achievements. "Sam" has been charged as the perpetrator of many deeds, good, bad and indifferent, to the first class of which we suppose he pleads guilty. We judge, however, that his enemies will let him off without punishment, if he will agree to leave the country, as his presence is beginning to be very annoying to those who oppose his doctrines. He has recently shown that he has already acquired considerable strength, even in the halls of Congress. Last year, the House passed the Homestead bill by a considerable majority, though it was at the time objected to, because it would give our heritage to foreigners, and this year the same body has turned right round and rejected the same bill. "Sam" is held responsible for the latter action, and if he is the cause of it, he deserves the hearty thanks of the whole American people.

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THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—We publish below the opinion of General Scott upon the War in the Crimea, as given to the Washington correspondent of the Charleson Mercury, and furnished by him in a letter to that paper. General Scott's great military abilities and experience give to his opinion upon this subject the greatest weight:

I had recently the pleasure of hearing the criticism of Gen. Scott on the war in the Crimea, I look upon Scott as one of the greatest captains of the age, and I listened with the greatest interest to what he said. He said that the allies committed a grave blunder in attacking upon Sebastopol as long as they did; that, immediately after the raising of the siege of Silistria, they should have attacked Sebastopol, at which time there was a comparatively small force in the Crimea; but that the allies cannot take Sebastopol unless they receive reinforcements, giving them a superiority of force to defend themselves, and that to do so, they must be compelled to retreat; for he thinks the allies labor under a great disadvantage in having two commanding generals; the road to victory is through unity of design. The inference I draw from General Scott's ideas is that Sebastopol will not be taken, for I doubt whether the allies have such a sufficient force there as is necessary.

The General further said, that he had not mentioned my name during the trip. At this I was satisfied, for I am sure he would have mentioned me, and I give me much pleasure that I am able to render him assistance in so far as a desire. But, whatever may have been the motives of the gentleman, the effect has been to impress me in a very unfavorable attitude—therefore, I will, myself, state what part I took in the matter, and in stating it, will refer to the passage in the nomination of Williams and Hardy, the Temperance candidates, while the other half favored Col. John S. Williams, and others. We rather guess that the February Convention will be making some answer. Mr. Campbell will be triumphant over both Whigs and Democrats—*Law. Cour.*

MEXICAN NEWS.—New Orleans papers contain later news from Mexico. Accounts are given of skirmishes between the government troops and parties of insurgents, in all of which the victory is claimed for the former. The revolution seems to have spread to some of the most wealthy districts, and all the military resources of Santa Anna were not sufficient to quell the outbreak.

THE COMMUNICATION OF "CIVIS."—We will be very much obliged to those of our patrons who have promised to us in wood, if they will bring us a few loads as soon as possible.

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The Tribune

JANUARY 26, 1855.

AGRICULTURAL

CARROTS FOR MILK AND BUTTER.—It is only a few years since we had various recommendations for coloring Butter to a deep yellow, by grinding up and mixing in the pulp of the orange carrot, but the best way that we found for giving the carrot color, was to pass these roots first through the cow. We have, with nothing more than an average decent cow, made seven pounds of butter, in the depth of winter, besides using a small portion of the milk daily on the table. This was accomplished by the use of about a peck and a half of the white variety per day.—We hope such of our readers as can, will experiment in the use of this root, the present winter, and let us know the result.

Country Gentleman.

LEAVES AS A MANURE.—Boston Cultivator says: Leaves are valuable as manure and as bedding for animals. They answer as good a purpose for litter as straw and this is worth here \$15 a ton. We do not mean to say that leaves will last as long, but while they do last they are as good. Vast quantities might be collected at little expense. A farm in this vicinity keeps several men and a team employed for several days every year, after the fruit and forest trees have shed their foliage gathering and storing leaves. They are used as litter for horses, cattle and swine. He says the manure that is mixed with leaves is so much better than that mixed with straw, that the difference can be perceived in crops to which it is applied.

SALT YOUR CORN.—Put six bushels of common salt upon an acre of land prepared for corn, and you will just pickle the wire-worms to death, and add fertility to the soil. Salt, after having laid a few days in the ground, ceases to be salt, but undergoes a chemical change highly favorable to vegetation. There is no danger in planting, after the salt has undergone this change. Not only will salt, applied to land, kill the eggs and larvae of insects, but will kill many sorts of weeds that would otherwise spring forth and choke the crop.

Carolina Watchman.

GARDENS THAT NEVER FAIL.—"My garden failed last year, owing to the drought," was the remark of a friend of ours when apologizing for the slender appearance of a patch of ground which he dignified with the name of garden, and in which each year, after plowing and harrowing the ground, he is accustomed to plant cabbage, onions, beets, cucumbers, melons, &c., for the supply of his family; but the soil being clayey, and not over five or six inches in depth, with a compact subsoil beneath, the crops were of course liable to dry up in such a season of severe drought as was last year in June; and as such seasons are by no means unusual in this climate, it is good policy for every one who has a garden or vegetable patch to adopt such a system of culture as will prevent the danger of failure from this source.

Deepening the soil is the only effective means of protection against failure from drought. Plow or spade up the subsoil in the fall, so as to expose it to the mellowing effects of frost, say to the depth of a foot at least, an if deeper so much the better, adding a good supply of stable manure the crops will then push their roots so deep, and moisture will rise from below so constantly, that while other gardens may fail from drought, this will continue green and flourishing, and the increased yield as well as improved quality of its products will in a single year almost or quite pay for the improvement.

Cucumber, melon, and similar vines that have small roots, run very deep if opportunity is offered them. Experienced gardeners will not fail to give them deep as well as rich ground, in this sunny climate where droughts are so frequent. The same is true of cabbages, and in short all kinds of garden vegetables. The direction for the culture of such things as are given in most books on gardening are written by persons unaccustomed to so dry and warm a climate as ours and hence are deficient in not sufficiently insisting upon deep culture as a prevention of injury from drought. We find it necessary to give "line upon line" on this subject.

Ohio Cultivator.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

I AM still engaged in manufacturing the most superior Spanish, Half-Spanish and Common Cigars.

With which I am prepared to fill orders either wholesale or retail, on favorable terms. Having been for many years engaged in the business at Danville, the Cigars of my manufacture are too well known to require any particular recommendation than those who have used them are willing to give. Being an experienced judge of Tobacco, I use none but the very best article, both of imported and domestic. I have also, an assortment of very superior Imported Spanish Cigars,

Together with the best articles of Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky.

THE WENSTOR TOBACCO CO. Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c. &c. Orders from a distance promptly filled.

GEO. F. CORNELIUS.

Danville, Oct. 6, 1854.

JEWELRY, &c.

I HAVE just received from the East, a handsome assortment of WATCHES, BREAST PINS, EAR RINGS, And Jet Jewelry of all kinds.

Making my stock very complete, which I shall be pleased to show to my friends and the public.

THOS. R. J. AYRES.

Sept. 29, '54 t.

POST NOTICE.

HAVING been annoyed for some time past by persons hunting on my grounds, laying fences down, and otherwise disturbing me, I have been compelled to give notice, that in future the law will be rigidly enforced against all persons hunting in any way on my land.

GEO. W. TRIBBLE.

Oct. 8, '54 t.

PUTNAM'S self-adjusting Window Blind Hinges, for sale at

WELSH & RUSSEL'S.

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